

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT –III 2014 -15

STD. - VI

SCIENCE

CHAPTER – 6 CHANGES AROUND US

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The changes that can be reversed are called _____ changes.
2. The changes that cannot be reversed are called _____ changes.
3. On heating , the metals _____
4. On cooling , the metals _____
5. Burning of incense stick is an _____ change.
- 6 On heating metal rim _____ and fits into the wooden wheel.
- 7.Reversible changes are _____ in nature.

II.CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER: _____

1. Ripening of fruit is a (reversible / irreversible) change.
2. In (reversible / irreversible) change we cannot get back the original components.
3. Melting of ice is a (reversible / irreversible) change.

III.WRITE TRUE OR FALSE:

1. Growing of trees is an irreversible change. _____
- 2 Formation of curd from milk is a reversible change . _____

IV.NAME THE FOLLOWING

- 1 Name any two reversible changes .
- 2 Name any two irreversible changes.
- 3Two methods to make a change happen

V.DISTINGUISH BETWEEN: Reversible and Irreversible changes



VI.CLASSIFY THE FOLLOWING CHANGES INTO REVERSIBLE AND IRREVERSIBLE CHANGES:

1. Crumpling of paper
2. Burning of paper
3. Sawing of wood
4. Cooking of food
5. Change of water into water vapour
6. Ironing of clothes
7. Rusting of iron nails.
8. Bud to flower.

CHAPTER – 7 GETTING TO KNOW PLANTS

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 1 The innermost part of a flower is called _____
- 2 Plants synthesis food by the process of _____
- 3 Plants with green tender stems are called _____
- 4 The pattern of veins on the leaf is called _____
- 5 The broad green part of the leaf is called _____
- 6 The part of a leaf by which it is attached to the stem is called _____
7. Plants with weak stem that cannot stand upright and spread on the ground are called _____
8. Maize plant has _____ type of root.
9. _____ is the stored form of food in the plants.
10. _____ is the chemical used to indicate the presence of starch in the green leaves.



II. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Any two creepers . _____
- 2 Two types of root systems _____
3. The five types of plants _____
_____, _____, _____
- 4 Two types of venation _____
5. Any two climbers. _____, _____
6. Any two shrubs _____, _____
7. Any two edible taproots _____, _____

III. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE:

1. Ovary is a part of stem . _____
2. The stem help in holding the plant firmly in the soil. _____
3. Leaves give out water vapour through the process of transpiration. _____
4. Weeds are unwanted plants: _____
5. Plants can carry out photosynthesis without carbon dioxide. _____
6. Chrysanthemum and sunflower are single flowers: _____
7. Lemon plant is a herb: _____

IV. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING :

1. Herb
2. Shrub
3. Tree
4. Creeper
5. Climber
6. Venation
7. Photosynthesis
8. Transpiration

V. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING:

- 1 Taproot system and fibrous root system
- 2 Reticular venation and parallel venation
- 3 Roots and stem
- 4 Herbs , Shrubs and Trees

VI. PROJECT: Stick or draw pictures of the following:

- a) The different types of plants.
- b) The two types of roots.
- c) The two types of leaf venations.
- d) A flower and its different parts.



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CHAPTER : 8 BODY MOVEMENTS

I) Fill in the blanks :

1. The bones are moved by alternate _____ and of _____ of two sets of muscles.
2. Snails move with the help of a _____.
3. Fish swim by forming _____ alternately on two sides of the body.
4. Cockroaches have _____ pairs of legs and _____ pairs of wings to fly and walk.
5. Snakes _____ on the ground by looping sideways.
6. Fish have _____ shaped body.
7. The _____ in the earthworm's body helps it to get good grip on the ground.

II) Distinguish between the following :

1. Ball and socket joint / Hinge joint.
2. Bones / Cartilages.

III) Define:

1. Skeleton
2. Ribcage
3. Joint

IV) Write true or false:

1. Ball and socket joint is found in the elbow:
2. The brain is enclosed within the skull bones:
3. Cartilages are found in the bone joints:
4. Lower jaw has fixed joints.



V) Name the following:

1. The joint found in the wrist: _____

2. The medical device which show the shapes of the bones in our bodies: _____

3. The delicate organs protected inside the ribcage: _____

V) Answer the following questions :

1. Name the different types of joints in our body. 2 marks

2. State the functions of the skeleton in human body.

3. Write the adaptations of a bird. 5 marks

CHAPTER : 9 THE LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Fish have _____ shaped body that help them to move inside water.

2. Small changes that take place in the body of a living organism over a short period to overcome to some problems due to changes in the surrounding are called _____.

3. In the mountain regions, the trees are normally _____ shaped.

4. The process of producing more of their own kind by the living organisms is called _____.

5. Frogs have _____ feet that help them to swim in water.

6. Dolphins and whales breathe through _____.

7. The process of getting rid of wastes by the living organisms is called _____.

8. The stems of aquatic plants are long, _____ and _____.

9. During respiration, organisms take in _____ and give out _____.

10. Exchange of gases in plants take place through the tiny pores on the leaves called _____.



II. Write true or false:

1. Several kinds of plants and animals share the same habitat:
2. The light brown skin of the lion helps it to become a predator in the grassland:
3. Desert animals like snakes and rats come during the day:
4. The animals which cannot adapt to changing abiotic factors of a region die out and only adapted ones survive:
5. Animals living in mountain regions have thick skin or fur:
6. Plants donot show respond to stimuli:
7. Some plants remove some of their waste products as secretions :
8. Camels excrete large amount of urine and their dung is wet:
9. Plants carry out photosynthesis only during the daytime and respiration only at night:

III. Name the following:

1. Two terrestrial habitats.
2. Two aquatic habitats.
3. Two plants and two animals of mountain regions
4. Four important abiotic factors needed for growth of plants
5. Breathing organs of fish and earthworms.
6. Any three modes of reproduction by plants.

IV. Define the following:

- i. Adaptation
- ii. Stimuli

V. Distinguish between:

- i. Biotic and abiotic factors.
- ii. Terrestrial organisms and aquatic organisms.

VI. Draw, colour and label:

- 1) a desert plant.
- 2) an aquatic plant

VII. PROJECT:

Stick pictures of any two plants and two animals belonging to each of the following habitats:

1. Deserts
2. Mountain regions
3. Grasslands
4. Ponds/lakes.

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CHAPTER10 : MOTION AND MEASUREMENT OF DISTANCES

I. Mention the type of motion taking place in :

1. The horse pulling a cart
2. Earth moving around the sun in its orbit
3. A child playing with a top
4. A coin moving over a carom board
5. A ball fixed to string
6. Motion of a branch of a tree when it shaken heavily.

II. State True (T) or False (F) against the following statements :

- a. Handspan cannot be used to measure length all over the world.
- b. Ten millimeter is equal to 1 metre.
- c. Motion and rest are different terms of state of motion.
- d. To measure the diameter of tree, you can use measuring tape or thread.
- e. Foot is the SI unit of length.
- f. Length of curved line cannot be measured by metre scale directly.

III. Fill in the blanks :

1. 1000 times the length of a metre is called _____.
2. The 1/1000 part of a metre is called _____.
3. The motion which repeats itself after a fixed interval of time is called _____ motion.
4. The motion exhibited by a violin string is _____ motion.
5. _____ is the SI unit of length.
6. _____ was the unit of length developed in ancient Egypt to measure length.
7. In 1790 , the French created a standard unit of measurement called the _____



IV. Define the following:

1. Motion

2. Measurement

V. Distinguish between:

1. Periodic motion and Non periodic motion.

2. Rectilinear motion and Circular motion.

Chapter : 11 Light, Shadows and Reflections

I) Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ helps us to see objects with our eyes.
2. Objects that give out or emit light of their own are called _____.
3. _____ objects allow light to pass through them completely.
4. _____ objects do not allow the light to pass through it at all.
5. _____ objects allow the light to pass through them partially.
6. Light travels in a _____.
7. _____ are formed when an opaque object comes in the path of light.
8. _____ , _____ and _____ are essential for the formation of shadows .
9. A shadow cast by the heavenly bodies is called an _____.
10. Images formed by a pin –hole camera are _____
11. We see _____ of the object in the mirror.

II) Answer in one or two words :

1. Give two examples of opaque objects.
2. Give two examples transparent objects
3. Give two examples of translucent objects.
4. Give two examples of luminous objects
5. Give two examples of non-luminous objects.



III) Choose the correct Answer :

1. [Mirror/glass] helps to change the direction of light that falls on it.
2. Images are [same / different] from the shadow.
3. Torch bulb is [luminous / non – luminous] object
4. [Opaque/Transparent] objects cast shadows.
5. Coloured objects form [coloured / dark/white] shadows.
6. Images are formed because of [reflection of light/ obstruction of light]

IV) Answer the following questions :

1. How are shadows formed ?
2. What is meant by reflection of light ?
3. Explain with the help of an activity that light travels in a straight line.

V) Define :

1. Opaque objects
2. Shadows
3. Reflection of light

VI) Distinguish between

1. Transparent and translucent objects
2. Luminous and non luminous objects.

CHAPTER 12 : ELECTRICITY AND CIRCUITS

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. An electric _____ is a continuous path along which the current flows.
2. A circuit in which electricity does not flow is called an _____ circuit.
3. The source of electricity in an electric cell are the _____ stored in it.
4. Rubber is a _____ conductor of electricity.
5. A device that is used to break or complete an electric circuit is called _____.



6. An electric cell has _____ terminals.
7. If the filament of a bulb breaks, it is said to be _____.
8. An electric circuit said to be _____ when current flows through it.
9. Electric current flows from _____ terminal to _____ terminal of cell in the circuit.
10. In an electric cell, the metal cap is the _____ terminal while the metal disc is the _____ terminal.

II. Name the following :

1. Any two sources of electricity _____
2. The thin wire in a bulb which gives out light _____
3. The arrangement of providing a complete path for electricity to pass between two terminals of the electric cell _____
4. Sometimes an electric bulb does not glow even when the electric switch is 'ON' then we say that the bulb is _____
5. An electric appliance which makes or breaks an electric circuit _____

III. Write True (T) or False (F) :

- a. Electric current can flow through metals.
- b. Instead of metal wires, a jute string can be used to make a circuit.
- c. Electric current can pass through a sheet of thermocol.
- d. When current flows through a circuit, the circuit is called open circuit.
- e. Electric current can easily flow through Copper.
- f. When an electric circuit is closed, the electric current stops flowing through it.

IV Tick the correct answer :

1. Choose a good conductor from the following materials.
a) Pencil lead b) Thermocol c) Wooden block
2. Which of the following is not a good conductor of electricity.
a) Mercury b) Copper c) Plastic d) Aluminum foil

3. Switch is 'OFF' when
- a) circuit is complete
 - b) Circuit is not complete
 - c) Current is flowing in the circuit
 - d) Cell is fully charged

VI. Define the following:

1. Electricity

2. Switch

3. Electric circuit

VII. Distinguish between: Conductors and Insulators of electricity

VIII. Explain the direction of electric current in an electric circuit with the help of a diagram.

IX. Draw, colour and label an electric bulb.

X. Value based questions:



The above danger sign you often see on the electric poles ,electric substations and many other places.

Q1. What does this above sign warn people about?

Q2. What values should you develop on knowing about the above warning?

Q3. Which source of electricity is safe for you for your classroom activities?

Q4. Is it safe to touch electric switches and electric appliances with wet hands? Why?

Q5. Is air a good conductor of electricity?



CHAPTER 13 : FUN WITH MAGNETS

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. A freely suspended _____ always points in the north-south direction.
2. Similar poles of two magnets always _____ each other.
3. Bar magnet is an example of _____ magnet.
4. A _____ is used for finding geographic directions.
5. Unlike poles of two magnets always _____ each other.
6. Bar magnets are always stored in pairs with their _____ poles on the same side.
7. A magnetic compass always points in _____ direction.
8. A magnet can lose its magnetism on _____, _____ and _____.

II. Write true or false:

1. Bar magnet is more powerful than natural magnet.
2. Magnetic poles always exist in pairs.
3. Magnetic attraction is maximum in the middle of a bar magnet.
4. Magnetic Compass is used for finding magnetic directions.
5. Small pieces of wood are attracted by a strong magnet.
6. A magnet can separate iron nails from a mixture of iron filings and iron nails.

III. Classify the given materials as magnetic or non-magnetic substances : A shaving blade, a plastic ruler, a steel cupboard, a brass button, a piece of chalk, a plastic mug, a blade of knife, water, wooden stick, copper wire, iron nail, sewing needle, leather bag, eraser, safety pin, cork, spoon, rubber band, tooth brush

IV. Define the following:

1. Magnet
2. Magnetite
3. Magnetic compass

V. Distinguish between: Magnetic and non magnetic substances

VI. Draw, colour and name : Any five types of magnets.



CHAPTER 14 : WATER

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The process by which plants evaporate water is called _____.
2. The water in oceans and sea is _____.
3. Water vapour gets added to the atmosphere by _____ and _____.
4. Water disappears from wet clothes by the process of _____.
5. The source of water below the ground such as wells, tubewells, lakes etc. is known as _____.
6. In winter mornings, _____ is formed due to condensation of water vapour near the ground.
7. Many tiny water droplets high up in the air, come together and fall down as _____, _____ and _____.
8. The amount of the seepage of _____ into the ground affects the availability of ground water.
9. _____ part of the Earth is covered with water.
10. Nearly _____ litres of water is transpired by wheat plants that give us one kilogram of wheat.

II. Name the following:

1. Two natural sources of water.
2. Two fresh water bodies.
3. Two rainwater harvesting techniques
4. Four uses of water at home.
5. The two processes through which water vapour enters the air.
6. Two adverse effects of floods.
7. Two adverse effects of drought.

III. Write true or false:

1. Open wells are fed by ground water:
2. Life is possible on earth without water:



3. Saline water is fit for drinking and other domestic, agricultural and industrial needs:
4. Evaporation of water takes place at all times:
5. Concrete land surfaces increases the seepage of rainwater into the ground:
6. Heating of water makes evaporation faster.

IV. Define the following:

- i. Water cycle.
- ii. Rainwater harvesting.

V. Distinguish between: Evaporation and condensation.

VI. Read the paragraph carefully:(Value based questions)

Rahul is brushing his teeth in the bathroom keeping the water tap running. Then Rita, his sister, comes up and puts off the tap and tells him to put 'on' the tap only when he does the rinsing.

Now answer the following questions :

Q1. Is Rahul right in brushing his teeth with the tap running? Why?

Q2. What values did Rita show in her action?

Q3. Write a slogan on saving water.

Q4. State two major reasons leading to shortage of usable water on Earth

Q5. List any four **ways by which** you can help in conserving water at home.

VII. Draw, colour and label the water cycle.

Ch-15 AIR AROUND US

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. Air is really not one substance but a _____.
2. The component of air that supports burning is called _____.
3. The aquatic animals use dissolved _____ in water for respiration.
4. _____ and _____ present inside the nose prevent dust particles from getting entry into the respiratory system.
5. _____ and _____ are the gases which comprise 99% of the air.
6. _____ is the place in nature for gaseous exchange.
7. Air in motion is called _____.

II. Write true or false :

1. Air is a mixture but not an element.
2. Air is an opaque material.
3. Air contains water vapour.
4. The major part of air is nitrogen.
5. Plants produce oxygen through photosynthesis
6. Carbon dioxide is produced during burning.

III. Name the following:

1. The gas which supports burning.
2. Any two properties of air.

IV. Define : Atmosphere

Chapter:16 GARBAGE IN, GARBAGE OUT

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. Method of making compost using _____ is called vermin composting
2. Converting plant and animals wastes into manure is called _____.
3. _____ is an area where the garbage is collected.
4. We need to generate _____ waste.



II. Write true or false :

1. Paper can be recycled to get useful products.
2. Drains get choked due to plastic thrown by us.
3. Plastics are eco-friendly.
4. Red worms eat up on green leaves on trees and make compost.
5. Plastics give out harmful gases up on heating or burning.

III. Value based questions:

You have seen a rag picker sorting the plastic bags from a garbage heap having foul smell.

Q1. Should you make faces at the rag picker while seeing him do the job? Why?

Q2. Why is the garbage giving out the foul smell?

Q3. What do you think, the rag picker would do with those collected poly bags?

Q4. What possible situations can arise if the poly bags are left there in the garbage?

Q5. What values should you attribute for the society for minimizing poly bags pollution?

